

DOWNFALL OF HUERTA AIM OF MEXICAN PLOTTERS

City-Wide Fight Begun for Five-Cent Phone Rate

Rain probable to-night and Wednesday; warmer.

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ENTIRE CITY IS ENTITLED TO FIVE-CENT PHONE RATE, BUT MONOPOLY BLOCKS IT

New York Is Milked for Money to Buy Up All the Telephone Property of Seven Eastern States.

ABOLISH THE TELEPHONE TOLL GATES. A FIVE-CENT RATE FOR ALL NEW YORK CITY.

CHICAGO'S FIVE-CENT AREA IS AS LARGE AS NEW YORK'S TEN-CENT AREA.

New York's lowest rate for a direct line, measured service, is \$48 per year for 600 outgoing messages. This is eight cents per message. The territory is limited to certain specified zones. Chicago's lowest rate for direct line, measured service, is \$40 per year for 800 outgoing messages. This is five cents per message. The territory is the city's limits. No zones!

New York City is the richest field for telephone operations in the world. The New York Telephone Company is industriously cultivating this field and taxing New Yorkers the highest rates in order to buy up competitors elsewhere and to give lower rates at competitive points.

A policy of monopoly and aggrandizement, as Louis Brandeis described the policy of the New Haven Railroad management, is carried on by the New York Telephone Company. The bills are being paid by the people of New York City. The rates for telephone service they pay are not based on cost of plant and operation applied to service in this city alone. The public is taxed all it will stand in order that an enormous amount of money may be accumulated by the company for a campaign of buying up all the telephone property of seven Eastern States.

New York City is the golden nest egg of the entire Bell telephone system. The surplus revenues obtained from this city are spread directly and indirectly all over the United States, fortifying the weak parts of the system and driving out competition. Not only does this city pay more than three or four times as much local service revenue as any other city, but it contributes a very large proportion of the long-distance toll revenue of the entire system.

New York not merely bears the cost of its own service, but it is being made to support hundreds of telephone plants in other towns and cities in which it has not the slightest interest or concern. The additional five cents toll levied on each message between boroughs helps to buy up competitive telephone plants in small towns up the State, in Pennsylvania, and in other States. The eight per cent dividends declared by the company go into the treasury of the parent company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and are loaned out in millions of dollars to brace up other subsidiary companies in the West and the South.

FACTORS ON WHICH RATES SHOULD BE BASED.

Public service commissions in many States have laid down the general principle that rates of a public service corporation should be based on certain factors: Value of plant devoted to the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

NEW LAW TO PUT A CURB ON THE FLY-BY-NIGHTS

Alderman Dowling Proposes Ordinance Under Which Movers May Be Traced.

A resolution looking to the protection of tradespeople, particularly the smaller shopkeepers, was introduced at today's meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Dowling. It provides that all firms or individuals engaged in the moving business shall obtain and report the names of persons whose furniture or other household belongings they move, and also make a record of the places from which and to which such persons go. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

"My object in presenting this resolution," Alderman Dowling said, "is to give some measure of protection to the thousands of tradesmen in this city who are made bankrupt or nearly so by unscrupulous tenants. They run up bills in a neighborhood and then move away, leaving no trace of their destination, and the storekeepers suffer."

MRS. VATABLE AND THE \$13,000 PEARL AWARDED BY JURY.



MRS. VATABLE GETS HER \$13,000 PEARL BY JURY'S AWARD

Happy in Possession of Rare Bauble, She Will Wear It to the Opera.

Mrs. Jules Vatable, society's best known pearl fancier, took her \$13,000 pink pearl home to-day and put it in her jewel case with the rest of the pearls. For six days a jury in Justice Donnelly's part of the Supreme Court has been sitting to determine whether the pearl was the property of Mrs. Vatable or the jewelry firm of Ludwig Nissen & Co. of Maiden lane, who sued Mrs. Vatable for the gem.

When Justice Donnelly opened court this morning the jury brought in a verdict directing Mrs. Vatable to keep the pearl, deciding also that the pearl never was and never could be the property of Nissen & Co. A sealed verdict was returned last night.

Mrs. Vatable, who was waiting outside of the court-room, announced that she was happy to know that she could go to the opera now with the wonderful gem in its place on her necklace.

The possession of the pearl hinged upon the question as to whether it was the property of Mrs. Vatable or the jewelry firm of Ludwig Nissen & Co. testified that it was drilled when it passed through her hands on its way to Mrs. Vatable. A husband and two experts testified that the pearl was undrilled when she purchased it.

Ludwig Nissen declared he would appeal.

White Wings Aid Hero Comrade. Street Commissioner Edwards reported to Mayor Kline to-day that \$400 has been collected in his department for the purchase of an artificial limb for William J. Flynn, who was so badly injured while stopping a runaway horse that his right leg had to be amputated. Besides paying for the artificial limb, the \$400 will pay bills connected as a result of Flynn's illness.

SENATOR'S FRIEND SWEARS CARROLL HIRED REPEATERS

Owens Turns State's Evidence at the Primary Fraud Trial.

THUGS AT THE POLLS.

Says He Saw One Member of Sirocco Gang Vote Eight Times.

Justice Kelly's part of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of Kings County was jammed with politicians to-day when Thomas Owens, under indictment with State Senator Daniel J. Carroll and others charged with conspiracy to evade the Election law, took the stand as a State's witness. Senator Carroll, Luke O'Reilly, the lawyer, John Bohan and Emil Marmorestein were the defendants against whom Owens's testimony was directed.

It appears that after Owens was indicted with the other four he was arrested for shooting a boy. To get himself out of trouble on that charge he volunteered to turn State's evidence against Carroll, O'Reilly and the others. Owens said that on March 28, 1912, when the primary election was held in the Fourteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, he was in Carroll's confidence. Carroll was determined to be leader of the district, and Owens says he laid his plans to steal the primary if he couldn't carry it otherwise.

SAYS LEADER PLANNED TO GET GANG OF "GORILLAS." Owens, who has only one arm, swore on the witness stand to-day that he attended several conferences between Carroll and O'Reilly at the latter's office, at which plans were discussed to put "gorillas" into the district for the primary. It was arranged, Owens said, to employ the Sirocco gang from Manhattan and another gang from Coney Island to intimidate enrolled voters and "repeat."

"A fellow named Rapuzzi voted eight times," declared Owens. Owens said that shortly before the primary he rode in a taxi cab with Carroll and O'Reilly out to the home of leader John H. McCooey in Flatbush. Carroll and O'Reilly went in. When they came out they called McCooey "little names" and said he wasn't treating them right.

On the day before the primary, Owens swore, Carroll called up the Sixth Ward Club, his district organization, and gave instructions to "round up the boys" for the next day. Assistant District Attorney Allen wanted to know if Owens knew "the boys."

CARROLL FOOLED THE POLICE, WITNESS TESTIFIES. "There was about a dozen or twenty of 'em," said the witness. "All I remember now is a fellow they called 'The Bull,' and Madden the prize fighter."

Owens described what he claimed was the procedure in the polling place at No. 95 North Sixth street, Greenpoint, on the day of the primary election. According to his statements, Carroll took personal charge and supervised the casting of every vote.

"He said he had the police fixed," testified Owens. "He pretended to read to the cops out of the election law book and told them the law said they would have to stay 100 feet away from the polling place, and none of them would come within 100 feet."

Owens was anxiously cross-examined by Robert H. Elder, counsel for the defendants. He was pressed to tell how he lost his left arm.

"Wasn't your arm blown off while you were trying to set off a bomb for the purpose of destroying a house in Wythe avenue?" asked Mr. Elder.

"I refuse to answer on the ground that to answer would degrade and incriminate me," responded Owens.

The witness said he acted as Senator Carroll's bodyguard from March 13, 1912, until March 27, the day after the primary. All he ever got out of Senator Carroll was an order for a pair of shoes and \$14 in cash, he said, but he held no resentment against Senator Carroll.

"Didn't you try to shoot Larry Carroll, the father of Senator Carroll, and didn't Mr. O'Reilly, who happened to be present, take the revolver from you?" the witness was asked.

"That is not true," declared Owens.

BROWN RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL LINES

Alfred H. Smith Becomes Head of New York Central on Jan. 1.

44 YEARS IN SERVICE.

Retiring Official Worked Way From Lowest Point, Always Longing for Farm.

W. C. Brown, President of the New York Central Lines, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors to-day to take effect on Jan. 1. The resignation was accepted.

It is expected that Mr. Brown will be succeeded by Alfred H. Smith, who became senior vice-president of the system last March. Mr. Smith, like Mr. Brown, has worked himself up from the bottom of the railway ladder and is fully conversant with every phase of the operation and management of the extensive New York Central system.

In resigning from the Presidency of the New York Central Lines Mr. Brown relinquishes probably the biggest railroad job in this country. He is President not only of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, with its network of railroads, its docks and terminals in New York City and State, but of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, controlling with their direct connections Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and parts of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Through control over subsidiary lines Mr. Brown's jurisdiction extended from Boston to the Mississippi River, from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio, the most populous section of the United States.

MR. BROWN'S REASONS FOR RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. Mr. Brown's reasons for leaving his place of power and responsibility are incorporated in his letter of resignation, which follows:

"I have been in railroad service continuously for more than forty-four years—twelve years of this service with the New York Central Lines, five years in charge of the operation and maintenance of the property, two years as Senior Vice-President and five years as President—and feel that I have earned that freedom from care, hard work and responsibility which can only be secured by retiring from active service."

In addition to my desire to be relieved of the burden and responsibility of my position, I am admonished by my failing hearing that I cannot, without serious embarrassment, continue to perform the duties of the position, either in the Board Room or in frequent important conferences in which I must necessarily participate.

For these reasons, I beg to vary respectfully tender my resignation as President, effective Jan. 1, 1914. Although born in this State Mr. Brown is a thorough Western man—a lover of the prairie country in which he was reared. He has extensive banking, industrial and agricultural interests west of the Mississippi River. A great farm that is his particular pride is located in Iowa. He has extensive breeding interests in the West.

SAID HE ALWAYS LONGED FOR THE FARM. "While this is a big promotion for me and promises to lead to great things," said Mr. Brown to a friend when he came to New York ten years ago, "I don't look on it as my permanent station. Essentially I am a farmer. I love the open. I love horses and cows and the smell of a farm."

Mr. Brown was born in Norway, Herkimer County, on July 29, 1843. He is the son of a Baptist minister, the Rev. Charles E. Brown, who had gone to what was then the Territory of Iowa in 1842 as a missionary and had returned to Herkimer County, N. Y., because of ill health in 1851. In 1851 Mr. Brown took his family west, again locating at Vernon Springs, Howard County, Iowa.

In 1856 at the age of sixteen W. C. Brown started at the huphest station in the railway service on the section at Thompson, Ill., on the C. M. and St. P. R. R. Young Brown

(Continued on Second Page.)

GIRL IN SUIT AGAINST CHARLEMAGNE TOWER WHO ASKS \$200,000.



SUES AS WIFE OF YOUNG TOWER; ASKS \$200,000

Woman Who Says She Wed Son of Former Ambassador Alleges Alienation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Two hundred thousand dollars is the amount of damages claimed by Mrs. Georgina Burdick Tower, who declares she is the wife of Charlemagne Tower Jr., and who has sued Charlemagne Tower Sr. for alleged alienation of the affections of his son.

The complaint began her suit against Mr. Tower Sr., who was former American Ambassador to Germany, on Oct. 9, but did not file a statement of damages until to-day.

She declares in her suit that she was married to young Tower in New Haven, Conn., in June, 1911, while he was a student in a New England university, and she alleges that since then Mr. Tower Sr. has induced young Tower to leave her and has alienated the son's affections from her.

The amount of damages asked is said to be the largest ever filed in this city in a suit of this character.

SOUNDS, BUT NO WORDS, BY WIRELESS PHONE Marconi Says Conversation Was Not Carried On in Test From Ireland to Nova Scotia.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Vocal sounds, but not actual words, have been transmitted by wireless telephone across the Atlantic Ocean from Clifden, Ireland, to Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, according to a statement made this afternoon by William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Marconi declared that no conversation was held in the recent experiments made by him.

WINTER CRUISES. West Indian, Central American and the Mediterranean. Round the World Tour. Homecoming, Paris and Germany. Motor and auto. Puller (Ward) Building, 100 Park Ave., N. Y. City. Telephone Bklyn 6-1234.

HUERTA NOW MENACED BY PLOTTERS, BUT DOES NOT YIELD TO WILSON

Dictator Organizes New Congress as Last Hostile Act, but Suspecting Army Uprising Plans Refuge in Castle of Chapultepec.

BLANQUET AND GENERALS AIM AT HIS DOWNFALL

Mexican Officials Say United States Is Bluffing—Foreigners Still in Flight to Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—The completion of the preliminary organization of both branches of the new Mexican Congress is regarded here as putting the final touch to President Huerta's defiance. Surprise was caused here to-day by the publication of despatches from Washington indicating that President Wilson does not contemplate any active measures tending to support the notification given by John Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson, to Gen. Huerta, warning him against permitting the new Congress to convene.

GIANTS' OLD COACH, ROBINSON, IS NEW DODGER MANAGER

Ebbets To-Day Confirms Baltimore Announcement of Bill Dahlen's Successor.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club announced to-day that he has signed Wilbur Robinson, for years assistant to Manager McGraw of the Giants, as manager of the Dodgers, to succeed Bill Dahlen, whose unconditional release was announced yesterday.

The Brooklyn officials didn't care to announce just yet the terms of Robinson's contract. They wouldn't voice any information as to the salary to be paid the new leader or just how long he was wanted for. They didn't even intend to announce until Thursday morning the appointment of the new manager, but Robinson gave out the news in his home city, Baltimore, and when Charles Ebbets Jr. was asked about the report to-day he confirmed it.

The signing of Robinson comes as a distinct surprise. About every man out of a baseball job but him had been reported engaged. Jake Laubert, the crack first baseman, was thought to have the best chance of securing the position, as he is very popular with the fans on the other side of the East River, but it was probably figured that the responsibility of the manager's job would affect his great playing, as it once did Hal Chase's work.

Robinson is considered one of the most capable coaches of young players in the business. He took hold of Rube Marquard, after the latter had been pronounced a \$11,000 lemon because of his inability to control the ball, and made him a star by patient coaching. It was Rube's great twirling that afterward forced the Red Sox into eight games in the 1911 world's series with the Giants. He was under Robinson's direction when he won nineteen straight games and tied Tim Lincecum's world's record.

Another alleged cause for alarm to Huerta is the statement that since the departure of ex-Cabinet Minister Aldape for France it has become known there was a plot to poison the Dictator. Aldape gave the alleged details of the conspiracy once he was safe aboard ship, and declared Senor Madero was at the head of it.

Talk of the possibility of Gen. Huerta resigning is still heard but all the acts and utterances of the Provisional President are calculated to dispel the idea that he himself has any such intentions. It has been suggested that Washington had been given assurances that Gen. Huerta would resign to the new Mexican Congress after it has ratified his acts since the dissolution of the former Congress.

Foreigners here had been keenly upset to a point at which any action promising relief from the prevailing tension would have been acceptable. There is a large proportion of the native population which appears to be keenly alive to the necessity of bringing present conditions to an end and which looks upon intervention as the only relief in sight.

UNITED STATES BLUFFING, SAY MEXICAN OFFICIALS. Mexican officials here seem to be convinced that the United States is bluffing.

President Huerta and his family plan to change their residence from Liverpool street, where they have been occupying a house since Gen. Huerta became President, to Chapultepec Castle, the official residence of the Mexican Presidents. Since the late President Madero vacated his historic place, it has been in the hands of the painters and decorators.

A diplomatic reception will be given by Senora Emilia Aguilera de Huerta, the wife of the Provisional President, at Chapultepec Castle to-morrow. It was explained that Senora Huerta had decided to hold the reception at the castle because of the inadequate accommodations of the private home of the Huertas in Liverpool street.

Huerta's proposed removal is said by his friends to be in line with his plans to move into the castle as soon as it was ready for occupancy, but another report is that he fears an army revolt against him, led by military bands and backed by Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of War.

BELIEVES CASTLE SAFER "IN CASE OF REVOLT." It is stated that Blanquet, who is known to have had a quarrel with Huerta and may be the next Minister to leave the Cabinet, contemplates a coup, the principal aim of which is the arrest of Huerta and an uprising against him by army forces, who are incited because of the slow payment of their salaries.

In the event of a revolt Huerta, it is said, believes he would be safer in Chapultepec Castle with a guard of chosen troops than in his residence on Liverpool street.

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